## CLOSING SCENES.

The Legislature Finishes Its Work

and Adjourns.

MUCH HEAVY WORK DONE.

Appropriate and Customary Resolutions Were Adopted in Both Houses. Interesting

The last session of the general assembly of South Carolina for this century adjourned Wednesday morning at 3 delock. The session has been a most pleasant one, devoid of all factional feeling. It was feared that adjournment could not be reached Tuesday night but as there were esarcely any differ-

Farewell Features.

eral supply bilis, the adjournment was reached sooner than expected. Tuesday night at the house there was the accustomed delay on account of the deliberations of conference and free conference committees, but all the important bills were acted upon finally, and the general assembly was declared adjourned sine die at 3 a. m., Wednes-

ence as to the amendments to the gen-

day morning.

After all the business had been transacted on motion of Mr. Bacot, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole and Mr. Winkler was called to the chair.

Mr. Bacot then in feeling words expressed the appreciation of the speaker's fairness and efficiency as felt by the house. Mr. Bacot said: Mr. Speaker: Your friends and supporters in the house, to the number of

123, desired to present you with a tangible token of their respect and regard, and as one of the number, and as speaker for the other 122, it is my pleasure to place in your hands this gold-headed walking stick, which we have had suitably inscribed. May it yield you in the later years of your life as strong a have given and will continue to give you here and elsewhere, and let it ever remind you of the good fellowship and pleasant associations which have characterized the house of 1899.

cterized the house of 1899.

Speaker Gary was much affected by and although he has been more than once similarly situated, he expressed his thanks in terms of deepest sinceri-

ty. He said: Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: I scarcely know how to thank you for this evidence of your regard. To be thus honored by the legislature of South Carolina is something of which any man may be proud. I assure you that I appreciate this honor to the fullest. If the work of the house has been satisfactorily conducted, it is due largely to the uniform courtesy of the members and the hearty cooperation which you have always accorded the presiding officer. There have been heated debates upon this floor, men have attacked measures with zeal, but there has been an utter absence of bitterness and personality, and I venture the assertion that the close of the last legislature of the Nineteenth century finds as few heartburnings as any that has ever been

. This tangible evidence of your esteem will always remind me of the warm friendships that have been formed and of the good fellowship that has prevailed. Let us hope that these friendships are the harbinger of an era that will redown to the glory of South Carolina. And now gentlemen, in bidding you farewell, let me thank you again for lowing statement in regard to the work your kindness, and to wish for each of you a happy return to your homes.

IN THE SENATE. It was at 3 a. m. exactly, after an all night's continuous sitting that, on motion of Mr. Waller, the senate adjourned sine die. Not over 15 senators | tus. The office will remain open to the with disheveled hair and sleepy eyes reception of Confederate papers and to were present when President McSweeney's gavel fell for the last time the present session, and with feeling in his of further perfecting the record of South voice he announced the State senate adjourned sine die. Hardly had the Until he returns his commission to the words been spoken before every senator was on his feet, hustling into overcoat and saying a final farewell to the few remaining colleagues who had braved out the vigil with him.

About 11 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Mayfield, the senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and Mr. Barnwell was called to the chair. Upon President McSweeney leaving the stand Mr. Mayfield offered the following reso-

Be it resolved, That the thanks of the senate are due, and are hereby tendered, the Hon. M. B. McSweeney for his courteous, impartial and efficient discharge of the duties devolving upon

him as the presiding officer of this 2. That the same are due, and are

hereby tendered, to the president pro tem. of the senate. 3. That the senate commends the clerk, sergeant-at-arms, assistant clerk

and the other officers and employes of the senate for their faithful discharge of the duties of their respective posi-

Mr. Graydon and Col. Aldrich spoke to the resolution. Mr. Scarborough offerred the follow-

ing resolution in appreciation of the daily press. Resolved, That the thanks of the senate be extended to Messrs. C. B. Smith and A. S. Salley, Jr., representatives of the press, for their full, fair

nd impartial reports of the senate proedings at the present session. PRESIDENT M'SWEENEY. e committe of the whole having olved. President McSweeney re-

ed the chair and responded to the tions in a short and appreciative

It keenly, he said, the expresons just adopted. He had lery to be fair and impartial in 1 emembering alway that he ver a body of represenhe endorse ty.

ment of the senate in the resolutions just adopted.

The kind words of the senators would make him look forward to the future with brighter hopes and endeavor to be Many of the Farmers Are Getting a better man.

He thought the reference to the clerk and attaches of the senate eminently proper. They had been here to serve the senators and their State, and had been always ready to do their duties promptly and efficiently.

He hoped the senators upon their return home would find their loved ones in the enjoyment of good health and that they would all return to the next session with renewed energy and vigor and determination to serve their State better than eyer before. When President McSweeney con-

cluded, in violation of its usual rule, the senators joined in a warm applause of their presiding officer. FROZE TO DEATH IN HIS ARMS

The Crew of a Schooner Rescued After Days of Suffering.

The crew of the schooner James E. Bayles; shipwreeked and abandoned at sea, arrived at Norfolk, Va., Wednesday morning and told of their awful sufferings and the death of the wife of Captain E. H. Darling, who froze in her husband's arms. The Bayles sailed from Cazones, Mexico, for New York on January 23d, with a cargo of cedar and mahogany, She was a doubledecked, three-masted schooner of 372 tons net register.

All went well until Saturday, Feb. 11 when off the Delaware capes, some ninety miles at sea, the storm struck her. Snow and sleet fell and the storm increased in violence. On Monday the schooner sprung a leak, and on Tuesday, while the pumps were being worked to the utmost, they broke beneath the deck and the schooner filled fast and sunk rapidly. By nightfull she was awash, the seas swept over her, and the crew, lashed to the ral, suffered dreadfully from the cold.

Mrs. Darling, the captain's wife, resident of Huntington, Long Island, who had been for hours held by her husband in his arms, succumbed to the support as your friends and compatriots fearful cold and died. For hours afterwards, from Tuesday until Wednesday. the captain held her body that the seas should not sweep his dead wife away. The seas carried the boats and taffrail away on Tuesday and shortly afterwards in order to lighten the standing rigging this visible and lasting token of esteem | the mast were cut away and went by the board. For three against hope that help might come, the crew, without food or water, stood lashed to the rail, the cold waves washing over them almost continuously. Three steamers passed; one stopped when some five miles away, but probably concluded that the wreck had been abandoned by the crew and passed on. Those aboard the Bayles having neither fire nor flag could not signal her. She was a big passenger liner, bound probably for New York. On Thursday about noon, when hope

was, the shipwrecked men said almost dead, the schooner Mount Hope, Captain McLean, bound from New York to Norfolk, came along and took them off in a boat, manned by Mate Gould and two men of the Mount Hope. Everything that men could do, Captain Darling, of the Bayles, said Captain Mc-Lean, Mates Gould and Anderson and the crew of the Mount Hope did for the sufferers. The saved men lost everything with the exception of the clothes they stood in. The only one seriously injured is Steward Fred E. Balcom, of 76 Mill steet, Brooklyn. His feet are

Will Work Without Pay. Col. John P. Thomas makes the folof the Confederate historian:

Inasmuch as the general assembly has made no provision for the continuance at present of the work of this office. it becomes necessary for the undersigned to define and declare its stasuch amendments and additions to the rolls as may be sent in, with the view Carolina in the war between the States governor of the State, the undersigned. while otherwise engaged, will be pleased to make this contribution to the cause of the Confederate soldiery of

South Carolina. Jno. P. Thomas. Rescued Mariners.

The British steamship Vittoria, Capt. Wetherell, arrived at Baltimore Wednesday with four of the crew of the missing Hamburg-American liner Bulgaria. The rescued mariners are Mate O. Scharges, Quartermaster Carl Ludike and John Schulz and Seaman William Starke. They were picked up by the Victoria from an open boat of the Bulgaria three and a half hours after they had been cast adrift in latitude 40 north, longitude 43 west on February 5. These, with the 25 women and children who were picked up by the tank steamer Weehawken and landed in Ponta del Gada, Azore islands, a week ago, are all that have been heard from the crew of 89 men and 41 passengers which the Bulgaria had aboard when she sailed from New York for Bremen, January 28.

No Soldier Executed. In reaching the decision to recommendalong term of imprisonment in the case of a private in an Alabama regiment who had Killed a man in an affray, Judge Advocate General Lieber has completed a remarkable record, disposing of the last of the capital cases that At the same place, B. F. Williamson, had come before his department for review without in any single case imposing the death penalty. Thus the war have made averages of \$150 and \$200 has passed without the execution of a per acre on tobacco growing within the single soldier on account of military crimes. This is believed to be without parallel in history. There were crimes committed, but they lacked malice or office is at Florence, have averaged \$200

is, who had only the general order directing all the inhabi-South Carolina at tracts of Manila, until otherwise orderook the oath of office | ed; to confine themselves to their comes rmonious. He and suspects that they will be severely be fair, and dealt with if discovered in any locali-

MONEY IN TOBACCO.

Rich Planting It.

FIGURES SHOWING PROFITS.

Practical Results Obtained by Wide Awake Farmers in Eastern North and South Carolina.

Up to a few years ago it was thought that cotton was the only crop that could be profitably grown as a money crop in this State, but the experiments with tobacco in the eastern part of the State has completely exploded that idea in that section. The statement can be puted that no crop in the South has ever proven so profitable, all things considered, as tobacco in the Eastern section of South Carolina. If you doubt this statement ask the people of Dar- for \$800. lington, Florence, Marion, Sumter, Marlboro and other counties in this State where tobacco is grown. A few years ago experiments were made with such wonderful results that South Carolina now grows millions of pounds of tobacco of the finest leaf. Tobacco growing in these sections has changed he condition of the people to a wonderful degree. Before the adven: of tobacco the plantations were mortgaged, and in many cases to their full value, and the farmers, as a rule, owed more than they were able to pay. All business with the planters was done on the credit system, with all the evils which that system means in the South. But tobacco came as a harbinger of better days, and from its mystic leaves fell the shekles which have made the once impoverished planters independent.

In dealing with the question of money making from tobacco culture, it is the aim of the writer to quote examples showing the amount of tobacco grown to the acre, and also the price for which it sold. To better understand such figures it is well to inquire at the outset as to the actual cost of producing and curing tobacco per acre. Some years ago the writer asked the question of twenty leading tobacco growers, as ful care. to the probable cost per acre, and the Some estimates were as high as \$48.00, others fell considerably below \$30.00. A noted club of tobacco men in the central part of North Carolina made a study of this question through beg leave to give the names and postoffice addresses of leading planters in different sections, so that the reader may verify every statement we make. Twelve years ago not a pound of to-

bacco was grown in the State for shipment, while the crop planted this year, it is estimated will yield fifteen million The average yield per acre in South Carolina is from 900 to 1,200 pounds,

and North Carolina the average is below 600 pounds per acre. As in eastern North Carolina, so here the coming of tobacco has changed the conditions of the people, placed them on an independent footing and enabled them to buy for cash instead of doing business on the credit system. One of the most remarkable examples

dale, in Florence county. On 30 acres of tobacco he made a clean profit \$2,400, besides raising an abundance of home supplies. Capt. Whittle is from Massachusetts. He came to South Carolina several years ago, and during the last five years has made a small fortune growing the yellow weed.

F. M. Rogers, Jr., of Florence, was in tobacco. On one crop he averaged a yield of 1,085 pounds per acre, and sold the crop on an average of 24 cents per crops of tobacco, which have netted him a clear profit of \$9,390.

S. A Gregg, of Florence, gives an interesting statement, showing the com- his wish 'o 'proclaim to the world and parative profits in cotton, corn and tobacco, which is herewith produced: 116 acres of cotton, 52,018

pounds at 5½c.....\$ 2,447.40 116 acres of corn, 1,400 bushels, at 60c.....

Cost of making corn and cotsold ..... Profit on cotton ..... 25 acres tobacco, 24,410 lbs,

sold for. . . . . . . . . . . . 2,529.25 Expenses of making tobacco 1,000.25 Profit on crop of 25 acres...

Profit on cotton crop, 116 Total profit.....\$ 1,824.02 While the profit on this tobacco crop is not so large as many others that could be given, still it shows remarkably good farming in these times when prices are depressed, and it further shows how far ahead of other crops tobacco is a money crop for the Southern planter.

At Darlington, S. C., C. S. McCula large planter, has made a remarkable crops reaching as high as \$200 per acre. by the fire. W. E. Dargan, D. M. Smoot, and many others whose names could be given, past five years.

In Florence county, M. S. Haynesworth and J. C. Brunson, whose post-

bacco crop, had a clean profit of \$65

W. A. Godbold, of Marion, planted a crop of 40 acres the past year, and gathered 40,000 pounds of fine tobacco. He sold his entire crop for \$3,200. The cost of the crop was \$2,200, leaving Mr. Godbold a profit of \$2,000 on one

in Darlington county J. H. Privett sold the product of 18 acres in tobacco for \$3,300. The entire cost of his crop was only \$280, which left a clean profit

S. M. Green, of Sardis, sold the tobacco from 15 acres at an average of 16 cents for the entire crop.

Around Mayesville the tobacco farmers have been very successful and shown some high averages. A few examples from that section, taken from sales made on the Mayesville topacco marke, will show what is being done

R. E. Smith, of Bethlehem, sold the product of 9 acres for \$1,500, clearing over \$110 per acre on his crop. R. R. Tomlinson, of Shiloh, planted safely made without fear of being dis- 5 acres in tobacco the past season and cleared \$102 per acre above all expenses

> of his crop. A. T. Buddin. of Mayesville, sold the product of 5 acres the past season

> W. E. Tarbeville, of Selac, planted 18 acres and made an average of 1,100 pounds per acre, which sold at prices ranging from 7 cents to 45 cents per

G. M. Hicks, of New Zion, cleared \$1,200 on 9 acres in tobacco last season after paying all expenses. Mrs. Ruth Evans sold the product of one acre in tobacco for \$175, the cost

J. E. Tomlinson, of Shiloh, the first tobacco-growers in South Carolina, sold his entire crop the past season at a clean profit of \$100 per acre. One of the most remarkable yields of obacco made in South Carolina was at Kingstree by Mr. J. E. Brockinton, one of the early tobacco growers of the State. On one acre Mr. Brockinton

of the crop being less than \$40.

grew 1,750 pounds of tobacco and sold the product for \$326. The total expense was \$40, leaving a profit of \$286. We deem the instances cited sufficient to convince the most skeptical of what can be done in tobacco growing, though hundreds of others, just as strong, could be given did we think it necessary to produce them. It is well to state in this connection that tobacco is a crop that demands the most watch-

It is of all crops the most fastidious, average cost was placed at \$35.50 per but to those who give it the proper at-We do not mean by this that it is a difficult crop to manage. What it rehow profitable tobacco has become we time the tender plant is set out until it is safely sured will find the vello weed more generous in money returns than any crop that can be grown at the

same expense.

Issues a Manifesto. Aguinaldo has issued a manifesto accepting the situation caused by the "unexpected provocation of the Americans, while lamenting hostilities, which, he says, he "tried to avoid by while in the colder sections of Virginia every means" in his power, "making humiliating concessions and tolerating the insults and outrages of the army of occupation against the people of Manila. I ness, is being more and more under the scene of the suicide, awaiting the He adds that he is prepared to sacrifice everything to maintain the "national honor," calls upon all to witness the good faith and honesty of his intentions, and complains that he has been treated as a rebel, "because I defended is that of Capt. Paul Whittle, of River- the national interests instead of becoming the tool of American preposterous pretentions." The rebel leader further alleges that the country is unanimous in his support, that the people "will perish rather than accept odious American Dominion," and alleging that "even corrupt Spanish dominion is preis considered by Aguinaldo to be a one of the first planters to experiment | farce and Messrs. Denby, Dewey and Secretary Harden are classed as "pronounced annexationists," the latter being charged as having "maliciously de-Mr. Rogers has grown two famed" the Filipinos in newspaper reports. He is classed as being especially obnoxious to the Filipino govern-

ment." Finally, Aguinaldo expresses officially dispel the false rumors that Germany or any other power has rendered assistance, moral or material," to the Filipinos, adding, "nor have the Fili-

pinos solicited it.

Fertilizer Factory Burned. The mixing establishment of the Glove Fertilizer Factory at Columbia was destroyed by fire early Wednesday morning. The State says the blaze was discovered a few minutes after the Charlotte train passed on its way to the shed, and the origin is supposed to have been from a spark. The wooden building burned like tinder, and the whole was soon a mass of seething flames, without any possibility of saving a dollar's worth of the goods on hand, which amounted to almost the total output of a season. The building was valued at \$30,000 on that and the chemical works nearby. In the mixing part, which was burned, were 10,000 tons of fertilizers of all grades, valued at \$125,000. This stock was insured in Richmond. The mill is owned by the Virginia-Carolina Chemical company, headquarters at Richmond. Dr. T. C. Robertson is the manager. There were lough, who is both a business man and 14 cars on the sidetracks, many of them loaded to be sent out Wednesday, average in tobacco-growing, several and 10 of these were totally destroyed

He Has Made Friends. Senator Tillman is a good subject for the philosopher to watch. He suddenly floated in on the top of a great revolutionary wave and while he had the confidence of the people he found no difficulty in remaining on top. He onfidence in him contained in sertions because of cowardice or treachsided. The people have lost their ad- down, hence we have urged the coin sounds since Friday, the 10th inst., B. S. Ellis, of Zion postoffice, near miration for him, and the senator, far age of silver as well as of gold-not Marion, planted 100 acres in tobacco seeing and planning in a very wise only to check this grinding fall in prices folk, Wednesday. Their first call was Maj. Gen. Otis Thursday issued a in 1898. The average yield per acre manner, will not array himself against but to promote steadily advancing for the news of the outside world. was 800 pounds. He sold the entire towns any more. The campaign of 1900 prices. crop of \$0,000 pounds at an average of will be very different from his others. 121 cents per pound, and after ded et- His main support will come from those had stated frankly after 7 o'clock in the evening, when the senced but he had streets will be cleared by the police. which appears as a very good business in these times of close competition. C. W. Rogers, of Marion, made an wind changes, the man has not been average of \$100 on his entire crop, and named that can beat him in 1900 .after counting off all expenses of his to- | Carolina Spartan.

NOT YET BURHED.

Issue In Next Campaign.

SO SAYS CHAIRMAN JONES.

The Chicago Platform is Gaining Ground. How the Present Activity in Business is Accounted For.

Senator James K. Jones. chairman of the Democratic National committee. is not in accord with Mr. Croker, of New York, and Mr. Wall of Wisconsin, regarding the paramount issue in the next presidential campaign. In a recent interview he said:

"To say that the next Democratic National convention will reaffirm the position taken by the convention in 1896 is to assert what every candid man even slightly familiar with existing facts, knows to be true. It is as certain as anything human can be that the question of bimetism will be the leading issue in the campaign next year. And it is reasonable to expect that the macrity of the people will next time declare for the party which means what it says and will redeem its pledges, and that they will not again be tricked into casting their votes in favor of the enemies of the principles in which they

believe. "On what grounds do you base your hopes for success next year?" he was

"Some of the reasons why I am strongly hopeful of the future of our cause are as follows: In the campaign of 1896 both parties declared for bimetalism; the Democrats for independent action by the United States the Republicans for international agreement which they pledged themselves 'to promote.' True, this declaration on the part of the Republicans was only made to catch | votes, and because the party leaders did Lthink now no one any longer doubts the gold standard, and to prevent; not promote, an international agreement. this was refused. The declaration, however, served its

the action of the Democratic party. prices—the shrinking of values—and sulting from these great evils without

icule and abuse such as that of 1896- right mind. . whether dictated by ignorance or venality-cannot succeed against temperate arguments and appeals for simple. deliberate judgment. There was great It seems that for some time Mrs. Mich unrest and dissatisfaction in 1896 throughout the country, resulting from The Republican party promised that if ferrable.". The Philippine commission they were entrusted with power all this would be changed, and that prosperity should succeed existing conditions. Mr. McKinley and the gold press now assure the country that we have prosperity. There is quite a boom in stock street is not the country, as we be-

of wheat while these conditions lasted, and the beneficient effects of this temporary advance in the price of a single article, which was so marked in the short period it continued, is likely to stimulate a desire for a return to that condition permanently and an extension of it to all other products. This is our purpose, and was our purpose in 1896, when the Republican party denounced any effort to increase prices as

How do you account for the activity

in business? "There has been necessarily an inreased demand for labor within the last few months, as the result of the withdrawal of large numbers of American citizens from the ordinary walks of life to be employed in the army, whose places had to be filled. There has also been an increased activity in and a demand for all products which were neces sury to the maintenance and support of a large army. But all these conditions are in the very nature of things temporary, and all of us know that they must | felt du.ing its present session profound tions which brought them into life. causes, on the present condition of the sympathy and sincere hope for his isfaction and as much cause for it as resolution be sent by the clerk to his there was in 1896. No relief was or is excellency, the governor. to be expected under Republican management except such as somes by famine abroad and war at home . . A condition of constantly falling general prices is everywhere recognized as a condition of distress and hard times, and specucould laugh at and defy his enemies lation excitement in Wall street does ware. Her captain requests to be rewho were floundering about in the not change this. We believe that a ly may not be alarmed. Five schoon-

> "Then you think the Chicago platform is gaining ground?" "I most certainly do. In the elec-

in many States and districts. The ques- | South Carolina, typhoid.

effort to retire the greenbacks and to confer upon the national banks the absolute control of the volume of paper money, to surrender the country to the trusts, were, in many sections, for the time being lost sight of in the excitement of the war and its resulting questions, and in others they were side-

tion of bimetalism, the Republican

great loss of interest and a large falling off in the vote, with apparantly unfavorable results to the Democratic par- out while the British political agent at ty. In Colorado, where national issues | Muscat, Maj. Eagan, was absent. He were at the front and dominant, the in- promptly returned to his post but the terest in the election was intense, the | sultan refused to furnish him with any vote large and our majority overwhelmmanagers to sidetrack the great issue, with the purpose of ultimately bringing the party in national convention back to the practice of shuffling and ship of the East Indies station, with evasion, so long persisted in by the Republicans, the interest was not great, the vote was not full, and the results were not conclusive. There was, however,

one great valuable result-all reasonable men are now satisfied that straddling and dodging are not popular. The next Democratic National convention will speak out in the same clear, unequivocal terms, and in the same manner and in the same lines that it did in 1896: Of this there is no doubt, the assertions of the Republican gold press. with whom the wish is father to the thought, to the contrary notwithstand-

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

A Negro Woman Leaps from the Window of a Train.

Susic Little, a colored woman, committed suicide Wednesday afternoon by jumping from the car window of a train on the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens road, which was moving at the rate

of 30 miles an hour. The train was near the station of Ballentine, in Lexington county, and had just passed a gang of section hands not dare to go to the polls without it. among whom was the woman's husband. They had not lived together for some that the fixed purpose of those who con- time, but when the husband found that trolled these leaders was to maintain his wife had money on her person he demanded that it be given to him, but

The woman was sitting in the seat purpose and vast numbers of sincere with her 12-year-old sister, and before bimetallists were persuaded to vote the any in the car knew what she was doing Republican ticket, in the belief that she had jumped from the window. How tor secure international bimetalism. Her neck was broken by the fall and The leaders who were responsible for her head cut up, while it is probable quires is careful watching from start to this trick have already committed their that many bones were broken. Her piled from the weather bureau records finish. Those who are disposed to negroup to the single gold standard, sofar young sister also attempted to get out the piled from the weather bureau records lest it will never succeed but those and if they day and if they day speak out of the window but was prevented from:

metalism today in the United States as Goodley, lives at St. Matthews. It is there ever were, and all these are doubt thought that the woman was crazy, and less now convinced that the only way it is not known whether or not she saw to accomplish bimetalism is through her husband as the train passed him. Her baggage consisted of some bas-The great efforts to stop the fall in kets and bundles and \$13.31 were found upon her person, all of which was taken to relieve the distress of business re- in charge by the conductor. Capt. Fowler. who turned them over to the railinjustice or injury to any class of busi- road authorities. The body was left at stood, and commands the respect of arrival of the coroner. The dead wohonest and fair men always when un- man's sister refused to leave the body derstood, and another campaign of rid- and acted as if she also were out of her

Froze Her Neighbor In. ate arguments and appeals for simple. A Reading, Pa., woman was given a justice, when the people have time to hearing one lay last week before an alfairly weigh the arguments and form a derman on a most extraordinary charge. ael Marsunek and Mrs. John Nestle, neighbors, have not been on very friendfalling prices and shrinking values. ly terms, and Mrs. Marsunek was arrested on oath of Mrs. Nestle, who alleges that her neighbor visited the Nes tle home during the severe blizzard and dashed bucket after bucket of water against the kitchen door. Subsequenty, the prosecutrix alleges, the front door of her residence was treated in the speculations in Wall street, but Wall same way, the water freezing almost as quickly as it struck the doors, and when Mrs. Nestle wished to leave her home

and the ice was cut away. Maj., Gen. Brooke, the governor general of Cuba, approves the plans for erecting plain, wooden barracks for the during the hot weather. A building for each company, 150x30 feet, with double roof and having for the sides of the house panels on horizontal pivots, so as to swing completely open, with a kitchen separate, but connected by a covered way, will cost per company \$500. Some of the troops will occupy the Spanish masonary barracks. Gen. Carpenter has just found one capable of accommodating 3,000 men at Ciego de

Sympathy for the Govennor. Just before the Senate adjourned on motion of Senator Aldrich the follow-

Avila, on the Moron trocha.

ing resolution was adopted: Be it resolved, That the senate has pass away with the end of the condi- sorrow on account of the illness of Gov. W. H. Ellerbe. chief magistrate of the Making due allowance for these three State, and beg to extend to him our country, there is today as much dissat- speedy recovery. That a copy of this

The schooner James B. Coyle is reported frozen in the ice near Five Fathom bank at the mouth of the Delaware. Her captain requests to be re-

Died in Cuba. Maj. Gen. Brooke telegraphed the war department Thursday the followtions of last year the principles of that | ing deaths in Cuba: Feb. 19. Privplatform were not the leading and ex- ate Jacob E. Plinge, Company L, SecENGLAND'S WAY.

Her Big Guns Soon Convinced the Refractory Sultan.

Important details regarding the action of the British authorities at Muscit, the capital of the sultanate of tracked by efforts to substitute local is- Oman, have just become public. It sues in their stead. The result was a appears that the news of the lease by the sultan of Oman of a coaling station to France on the coast of Oman leaked information. The commander of the ing. In States where it was stated, gunboat Sphinx thereupon dispatched whether truly or not, that there was an a lieutenant and armed party to the intention on the part of the Democratic Bandar-Jiosih. But the sultan, hoping to receive aid from the French. continued to be recalcitrant. Arrival of the second-class cruiser Eclipse; flag-Rear Admiral E. C. Drummond on board, thre w the sultan's subjects into

a panic, though the sultan himself remained obdurate. During the morning of February 16th Admiral Drummond sent word ashore that unless the sultan attended a durbar on board the Eclipse at 2 o'clock that afternoon he would bombard the forts at 2:20 p. m. Notice of the admiral's intention was sent to the foreign consuls and the town was speedily in confusion. The advisers of the sultan entreated him to submit, and the Eclipse took up a position broadside the town, while the other British ships cleared for action. The sultan thereupon posted a notification at the custom house and on the gates of the town that the agreement with the French

was cancelled. At noon the sultan sent his brother on board the Eclipse, but the British admiral refused to receive him as a substitute. Just before 2 o'clock the sultan of Oman, almost unattended, arrived on board the flagship and remained there for three hours, while the whole population lined the beach and anxiously awaited the outcome. The sultan, it appears, completely acquiesced to the British demands and handed over to Admiral Drummond the treaty with France. On the following day the admiral went to the palace, where a great durbar was held and the sultan publicly repudiated his agreement with France.

FIGURES FOR MARCH WEATHER.

As Furnished by the United States The following data, covering a period

made a study of this question through a number of years, and they placed the a number of years, and they placed the who give it proper attention from the constly in their next national platform doing so by the other passengers in the years.

Many and they dare speak out of the window but was prevented from the who give it proper attention from the passengers in the years. to will declare for the single gold stand car.

The tickets upon which the two nemotions is improving?"

The tickets upon which the two nemotions were traveling were second class month was the coldest month was the coldest month. The dead woman's brother. Sie

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The tickets upon which the two nemotions was that of 1871, with an average of 52 was that of 1872, with an average of 52 was that o was that of 1872, with an average of 52 degrees; the highest temperature was

86 degrees on March 21st, 1897; the lowest temperature was 25 degrees on March 16th. 1890; average date on which first "killing" frost occurred in autumn November 27th; average date on which last "killing" frost occurred" in spring March 20. Precipitation (rain and melted snow).

-Average for the month, 3.87 inches; average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 10; the greatest monthly precipitation was 9.78 inches in 1872: the least monthly precipitation was 0.50 inches in 1887; the greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any twenty-four consecutive hours was 3.14 inches on March 13th and 14th, 1889; the greatest amount of snowfall recorded in any twenty-four consecutive

hours (record extending to winter of 1884-5 only) was trace on March 20th, Clouds and Weather-Average number of clear days, 12; partly cloudy days, 11; cloudy days, 8.

Wind-The prevailing winds have been from the southeast, 26 per centum; the highest velocity of the wind was 45 miles from the northeast on

March 30th, 1898.

They Swear Allegiance A dispatch from Manila dated Feb. "Great famine and a short crop of next morning she discovered that she | 22 says that while the guns on the city wheat all over the world except in the | was icebound, and it was impossible to | walls and those on board the ships of United States naturally raised the price open the doors until assistance came Dewey's fleet in the bay fired a salute in honor of Washington's birthday, four commissioners from the island of Negros had an interview with General Otis and informed him that the American flag had already been raised over that island and its inhabitants were told of the occurrences Tuesday night troops which will remain on the islands | ready and anxious and willing to accept | any propositions the Americans might | which he did; he left on the same train. offer. The insurgents have been driven from the island entirely. Although the Iloilo rebels have given the people of Negros much trouble, especially in the matter of financial assistance demanded by the rebel leaders, the inhabitants of Negros have persistently held aloof, and now, through the commissioners, an-

> rebels anything. The Negros commissioners were delighted with their recep-Sufferings Drove Him Mad.

> nounced they wanted the help and adive

of General Otis. The latter assured

them the Americans would provide an

acceptable government and in the mean-

time he instructed them not to pay the

Robert A. Beale, second officer of the steamer Wm. L. Lawrence, which was wrecked on the South Carolina coast during the blizzard of week before last, has gone crazy from his intense suffering in the open beat during the storm. Beale's home is in Baltimore, and he has been sent there in the hope that treatment at a private sanitarium may restore his reason. There were seven men in the boat with Beale. Of the number Chief Engineer Roach is dead, one sailor will lose one or both feet, two other sailors will lose their toes and Beale has gone mad from

his sufferings from cold. Disaster Near Birmingham.

An explosion of gas in No. 2 mine at Birmingham, Ala., Wednesday resulted in the death of R. L. Davenport three Negroes. The white men have Negroes have not been found. There clusive issues in all sections of the ond South Carolina, typhoid. Private the time of the explosion, but fortunatecountry. These were partially obscured Thomas Thrivetts, Company F. Second ly they were not in the disturbed district and escaped uninjured.

## MUST NOT TARRY.

The Greenwood People Tell The Tolberts to Move On.

THEY MEAN BUSINESS.

Crowd Goes to the Town of Greenwood to See If the Tolberts Are There.

A dispatch to The State from Green wood says: Tuesday night about 9 o'clock a body of men variously estimated at from 75 to 100 in number rode into the square and stopped in fron't of Riley's hotel. They were all on horseback and all were armed. The men were all, or nearly all, from the vicinity of Phoenix. in this county, and a number of the best citizens of that section were in the party. None of the crowd wore masks, and there was no attempt at concealment. Hon. J. M. Gaines appeared to be in command and did most of the talking. Inquiry was made if Joe Tolbert was at the hotel. On being told that Toibert had left the city several days ago, the crowd, with possibly one or two exceptions, seemed glad of it. They said they did not want any blood-shed, and were glad Tolbert was out of the way.

The object of the visit to Greenwood

the men composing the party stated, was to make a demonstration showing the attitude of the people of the Phoenix section toward those of the Tolberts who were to blame for the recent political troubles in this county. Two of these Tolberts, it was known, had been in this city, and the citizens stated that the object of their visit was to protest against the presence of these men in the county, and if they were still there. to insist on their immediate departure. On finding that the men they were ooking for were not in the city, the citizens spent about two hours around town before starting for their homes. Before leaving they made urgent requests of Mr. T. F. Riley and other citizens not to allow any of the Tolberts now under proscription to again take up their residence in this city for any length of time. The people in the lower portion of the county, it was represented, had suffered for many years at the hands of the Tolberts, and they have resolved that they will not suffer from this cause any longer. They do not believe that peace and good order

can be maintained with the Tolberts in the county at present, and they do not propose to run any risks. They said that if the Tolberts had shown any sign of regret for their past conduct and the consequences of it, and had made any pledges as to good conduct in the future, their return might have been tolerated, but that until the Tolberts showed some desire to have the ed to live in this county again. The citizens said they thought the sooner this was known the better it would be for all parties concerned, and that the object of their visit here was to make that fact known in the most unmistakable manner. The crowd, during the two hours' stay in the city, was generally quiet and orderly. Some of the men had been drinking, and one or two were disposed to be quarrelsome and make asses of themselves, but the great majority were sobermen, and sobermen were certainly in charge of the crowd and directed its movements. The leaders were using every effort to keep

down any disorderly or unseemly con-The crowd started out of town in the direction of Phoenix about 11 o'clocs. A stop was made at the home of Mr. W. H. Napier, in the outskirts of the city. Mr. Napier is a brother-in-law of Jas. W. Tolbert. Tolbert has been there for two weeks, but left, it is said, several days ago. Mr. Napier was fold not to allow Tolbert to return. Mr. Napier stated Tuesday that the crowd, during the stop at his house, was quiet

and orderly; that no threats were made and that no abusive language was used. The State correspondent talked with Hon. J. M. Gaines over the telephone Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Gaines was at his home, 15 miles in the country. He stated that the men, after leaving the city Tuesday night, all returned quietly to their homes, and were attending

to their business as usual. Joe Tolbert went to Greenwood on the Southern train from Columbia. He was met at the depot by citizens and and was advised to stay on the train.

Moved a Brick House.

Moving a 100 by 65 feet five-story brick building was successfully accomplised recently in New York city. The building had an estimated weight of 3,-000 tons and was moved 75 feet south and 35 feet east, 350 jack-screws being employed to furnish the power. Timber ways and shoes lubricated with soa were used, and the movement of each turn of the jack-screws was three-sixteenths of an inch. The greatest distance which the building was moved in one day's work was 9 feet 8 inches. and the whole movement of 75 feet to the south was accomplished in seventeen days. From the beginning of the work only five weeks elapsed until the building was jacked up ready to receive the new foundations, and a force of about twenty men accomplished the entire work. The contract price for the work

Murdered His Sister. The Greenville News says that near Central Wednesday morning at the breakfa t table, Nick Mansion, colored aged 18, and his sister Silvia, 16, began a quarrel. Nick ended the quarrel by shooting Sylvia through the brain. leath was instantaneous. The mur-

derer is under arrest. An Express Robbery.

An express car on the Coffeyville line, a branch of the Santa Fe Railand William Davenport, brothers, and road, was robbed Wednesday at Cherryville, Kex of a large amount of carbeen brought out of the mine, but the rency and money orders while Express Messenger Cooper was eating. The were a number of men in the mine at safe was opened with a skeleton key. The robbers escaped. It is stated they secured about \$4,000, the Wells, Fargo Company being the loser.

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